Financial Statements

City of Ithaca

Ithaca, Michigan June 30, 2005



Auditing Procedures Report Issued under P.A. 2 of 1968, as amended. Local Government Type Local Government Name County ✓ City Township ∐Village Other CITY OF ITHACA GRATIOT Audit Date Opinion Date Date Accountant Report Submitted to State: 6/30/05 8/24/05 10/24/05 We have audited the financial statements of this local unit of government and rendered an opinion on financial statements prepared in accordance with the Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Uniform Reporting Format for Financial Statements for Counties and Local Units of Government in Michigan by the Michigan Department of Treasury. We affirm that: 1. We have complied with the Bulletin for the Audits of Local Units of Government in Michigan as revised. 2. We are certified public accountants registered to practice in Michigan. We further affirm the following. "Yes" responses have been disclosed in the financial statements, including the notes, or in the report of comments and recommendations You must check the applicable box for each item below. 1. Certain component units/funds/agencies of the local unit are excluded from the financial statements. Yes ✓ No 2. There are accumulated deficits in one or more of this unit's unreserved fund balances/retained earnings (P.A. Yes ✓ No 275 of 1980). ✓ Yes 3. There are instances of non-compliance with the Uniform Accounting and Budgeting Act (P.A. 2 of 1968, as No amended). 4. The local unit has violated the conditions of either an order issued under the Municipal Finance Act or its Yes **√** No requirements, or an order issued under the Emergency Municipal Loan Act. 5. The local unit holds deposits/investments which do not comply with statutory requirements. (P.A. 20 of 1943, Yes **V** No as amended [MCL 129.91], or P.A. 55 of 1982, as amended [MCL 38.1132]). 6. The local unit has been delinquent in distributing tax revenues that were collected for another taxing unit. Yes ✓ No The local unit has violated the Constitutional requirement (Article 9, Section 24) to fund current year earned 7. pension benefits (normal costs) in the current year. If the plan is more than 100% funded and the overfunding Yes credits are more than the normal cost requirement, no contributions are due (paid during the year). Yes ✓ No 8. The local unit uses credit cards and has not adopted an applicable policy as required by P.A. 266 of 1995 (MCL 129.241). ✓ No 9. The local unit has not adopted an investment policy as required by P.A. 196 of 1997 (MCL 129.95). To Be We have enclosed the following: Not **Enclosed** Forwarded Required The letter of comments and recommendations. Reports on individual federal financial assistance programs (program audits). Single Audit Reports (ASLGU). Certified Public Accountant (Firm Name) ROSLUND, PRESTAGE & CO., PC, CPA'S Street Address City State ZIF **308 GRATIOT AVENUE ALMA** MI 48801 Accountant Signature Date

10/24/05

City of Ithaca June 30, 2005

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City Council City of Ithaca Ithaca, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ithaca (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 24, 2005 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

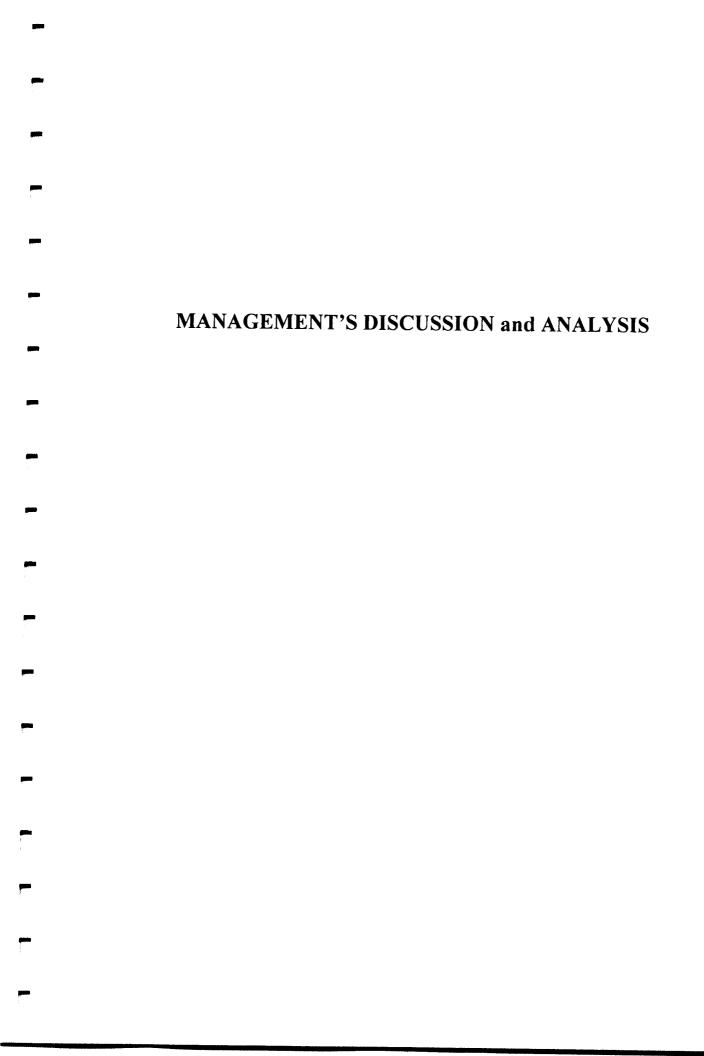
The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages I-VII, and budgetary comparison information on pages 32-38, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The other supplementary information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Roslund, Prestage & Company, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

August 24, 2005



Management Discussion and Analysis

analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005. The management's discussion and analysis activity. The City encourages readers to consider the following information here in conjunction with the financial statements taken as As management of the City of Ithaca (the "City"), we offer readers of the City's financial statements, this narrative overview and (MD&A) is intended to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and provide an overview of the City's financial a whole, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The net assets of the City are the amount by which the City's assets exceeded its liabilities. At June 30, 2005, net assets of the primary government totaled \$9,070,713. The unrestricted portion of this amount, \$3,116,194 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
 - The City's total net assets increased by \$1,995,777. This increase resulted from an increase in net assets of the business activities of \$1,909,321 and an increase in net assets of governmental activities by \$86,456. The increase in Business-Type Activities net assets was mainly from capital contributions from the State of Michigan for a major water main project.
 - \$13,228 from the prior year. This decrease is in part, due to the cuts in revenue sharing from the State of Michigan. Of the total At June 30, 2005, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,126,755. This is a decrease of fund balance for governmental funds \$1,103,856 is available for spending at the government's discretion (unreserved fund balance).
- The City's long-term debt consisted of General Obligation Bonds and Customer Deposits in the Business Activities and Debt for a Fire Truck and Rescue Vehicle in the non-major governmental activities.
 - A schedule of the City's long-term obligations can be found in the notes to financial statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three sections: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported when the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government (such as public works, administration, parks, and cemetery), public safety, streets, library, and economic development. The major business-type activities of the City include the Water Supply System and Sewage Disposal System.

separate authority for which the City is financially accountable. The Downtown Development Authority is a separate authority and financial information for this is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government under the The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally heading Component Unit

demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements as set by the State and Federal Governments. All of the funds of the segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in statements focus on inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the availability of the balances of such resources at the the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial end of the fiscal year. This information is useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, you will better understand the long-term impact of the government's financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for presentation on the governmental funds statements. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided the general fund and all major special revenue funds. Data from the non-major governmental funds are combined in a single column The City maintains seven major and eleven non-major individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the in the combining statements section of this report.

statements have also been provided for the other major funds. These can be found in the required supplementary information section accounts for all revenue and expenditures that are not properly accounted for elsewhere in the City. In addition, budget comparison The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund in order to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City and

Proprietary funds. The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to account for the results of funds are presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account \$1,251,683. The total growth of these funds was \$1,909,321. As discussed in the business-type activity section, this increase comes operations that provide a service to the citizens that are financed primarily by a user charge for the provision of that service. These for its Water Supply System and Sewage Disposal System. The unrestricted net assets of these systems at the fiscal year end were Internal service funds are set up to account for materials and services provided by designated departments, on a fee basis, to other services of the Equipment and Material predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, and have been internal departments within the City. The City uses internal service funds to account for its equipment and material usage. The from capital contributions and increased water and sewer revenues.

the City, for the benefit of others. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the assets of Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds, also known as Trust and Agency Funds, are used to account for assets held in trust or as agent by those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The City uses fiduciary funds to account for its Agency funds (i.e. property taxes collected for the County and School).

included in their entirety within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and the accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information as required by GASB statement 34 regarding the City's budgetary comparison of the general fund and six major special revenue funds. This supplementary information is contained behind its own tab following the footnotes to financial

Government-wide Financial Analysis. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related nature in budgeting, the decrease in State Revenue sharing and State-wide declining economy along with increasing natural gas and legal requirements. The overall financial position of the City showed a small decrease of \$13,228. Despite the City's conservative fuel prices led to this shortfall

(due in more than one year) accounted for \$158,842. The remaining short-term liability amount represents the final payment of the accounted for \$5,927,105. The total liabilities of the City as of June 30, 2005 were \$498,745. Of this amount, long-term liabilities Asset and Liability Analysis. The total assets of the City as of June 30, 2005 were \$9,676,581. Of this amount, capital assets General Obligation bonds.

\$204,515 is restricted for Streets and highways while \$22,899 is restricted for other purposes. \$3,223,317 are unrestricted assets. The total net assets of the City at June 30, 2005 were \$9,177,836. \$5,727,105 is invested in capital assets net of related debt.

The largest component of the City's net assets reflects its investment in capital assets (ie. Land, buildings, equipment, water and sewer systems, etc) less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the asset. Unrestricted net assets are the next largest. These represent resources that may be used at the City's discretion, but often have limitations based upon set policies. remaining, restricted net assets, are subject to external restrictions such as bond covenants, the City Charter, State of Michigan legislation, or Constitutional provisions.

Program Revenue Analysis. There are a variety of accounts that are considered program revenues as set by the State of Michigan. departments, cemetery lot sales and grave openings, and fines levied for the operation of the library (i.e. penal and book fines) They include, but are not limited to, building permits, contributions from Townships for the operation of the fire and rescue Property taxes are considered general revenue.

Transfers. There were transfers made from the general fund to the following funds: Fire Department, First Responders, Cemetery, and Material funds for operating purposes.

Long-Term Debt Activity. The long-term debt of the City includes the general obligation bonds, fire truck debt, water/sewer customer utility deposits and compensated absences of employees.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights.

The major changes from the City's originally adopted budget and final budget for 2005 were as follows:

- The purchase of a new patrol vehicle, which was held over from the prior year.
- The purchase of a new vehicle for administration use. The old vehicle is in use primarily by the building department which formally used a personal vehicle.
- Additional payroll expenses were incurred with the hiring of a new full-time City Treasurer (the former was part-time) and a new Downtown Development Director, and replacement of the Library Director.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates.

support general City service delivery. In the year ended June 30, 2005, more than 50% of all general fund revenues were derived from these local and State tax levies. Both the State of Michigan and City of Ithaca suffer from the economic weakness and high rising fuel The General Operating Fund of the City is primarily reliant on City property tax collections and distributions of State shared taxes to prices. The Nations state of economy, with the national defense spending, its struggle to rebuild after the recent hurricanes; social security and rising healthcare concerns show slow signs of recovery in the next year.

the position of no further cuts in revenue sharing for this year, but offered no increase in last year's amount received. The effect of no In preparing the 2005-2006 fiscal year budget (beginning July 1, 2005) the City remained cautious in its figures. The State has taken prepared a conservative budget and will evaluate funds over the year when making purchasing decisions. The City also participates increase is treated as a cut due to the increase in the cost of living. Michigan's tourism will be affected by the rising gas prices and ultimately the tax levies received on roads, and sales tax will affect the local community. In preparation of these events, the City and will continue to do equipment and service sharing with neighboring communities, in efforts to reduce costs.

The City has taken this approach to budgeting over the past years and has resulted in a municipality that can provide its citizens with quality services and security.

Requests for Information

government's financial status. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this financial report, or requests for additional financial information, should be addressed to: The financial report is designated to provide a general overview of the City of Ithaca's finances for all those with an interest in the

City of Ithaca Barbara Fandell, City Treasurer 129 W. Emerson Street Ithaca, Michigan 48847

Contact telephone number: (989) 875-3200.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -GOVERNMENT WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

City of Ithaca Government Wide Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2005

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	PR	IM.	ARY	GOV	/FRN	MENT
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Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Componerit Units
•	·		\$107,123
•	· ·		•
	132,965	182,070	
	-	182,392	
1,000	-	1,000	
-	37,153	37,153	•
•	•	178,300	
1,603,280	4,323,825	5,927,105	<u> </u>
3,964,007	5,605,451	9,569,458	107,123
80.488	20.819	101 307	
•	•		-
	7,117	31,430	•
14.835	192 325	207 160	
146,817	12,025	· ·	-
268,802	229,943		
	-		
4 000 000			
1,603,280	4,123,825	5,727,105	-
204,515	-	204,515	_
22,899	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
1,864,511	1,251,683	3,116,194	107,123
\$3,695,205	\$5,375,508	\$9,070,713	\$107,123
	\$1,193,409 756,521 49,105 182,392 1,000 178,300 1,603,280 3,964,007 80,488 26,662 14,835 146,817 268,802 1,603,280 204,515 22,899 1,864,511	Activities Activities \$1,193,409 \$907,846 756,521 203,662 49,105 132,965 182,392 - 1,000 - 37,153 - 178,300 - 1,603,280 4,323,825 3,964,007 5,605,451 80,488 20,819 26,662 4,774 14,835 192,325 146,817 12,025 268,802 229,943 1,603,280 4,123,825 204,515 - 22,899 - 1,864,511 1,251,683	Activities Activities Total \$1,193,409 \$907,846 \$2,101,255 756,521 203,662 960,183 49,105 132,965 182,070 182,392 - 182,392 1,000 - 1,000 - 37,153 37,153 178,300 - 178,300 1,603,280 4,323,825 5,927,105 3,964,007 5,605,451 9,569,458 80,488 20,819 101,307 26,662 4,774 31,436 14,835 192,325 207,160 146,817 12,025 158,842 268,802 229,943 498,745 1,603,280 4,123,825 5,727,105 204,515 - 204,515 22,899 - 22,899 1,864,511 1,251,683 3,116,194

City of Ithaca Government Wide Statement of Activities For The Year Ended June 30, 2005

		Component	Units				(\$40 136)	1 201	, , , , ,	1,201	(40,935)	148,058	\$107,123
Changes in Net Assets			(\$657, 351) (392,608) (87,187) (195,369)	(1,335,985)	113 871	(1,222,114)	,	997,693 465,267 45,216	1,561,856 147,859	3,217,891	1,995,777	7,074,936	\$9,070,713
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	Primary Government	Business-Type Activities			\$113,871	113,871		205,313 15,975 12,306	1,561,856	1,795,450	1,909,321	3,466,187	\$5,375,508
2		Governmental Activities	(\$657,351) (392,608) (87,187) (195,369)	(1,335,985)		(1,335,985)	•	792,380 449,292 32,910	147,859	1,422,441	86,456	3,608,749	\$3,695,205
Program Revenues	Operation	Grants and Contributions	\$585 286,996 134,426	422,007		\$422,007							
Program		Charges for Services	\$59,409 105,466 2,251	167,126	511,412	\$678,538	٠	neral Revenues Property taxes State-shared revenues Unrestricted investment earnings Transfers	utions	enues	sets	-	30
		Expenses	\$716,760 498,659 374,183 332,046 3,470	1,925,118	397,541	\$2,322,659	\$42,136	General Revenues Property taxes State-shared revenues Unrestricted investmen Transfers	Capital contributions Miscellaneous	Total general revenues	Change in net assets	Net assets - July 1	Net assets - June 30
		Functions / Programs	Primary Government General government Public safety Public works Recreation and cultural Interest on long-term debt	Total governmental activities	Water and Sewer	Total primary government	Component units Downtown development authority						

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• •	
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•	FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

City of Ithaca Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2005

T. Gover <u>Fr.</u> <u>F1,</u> (\$1,0	32 112,404 38 \$1,424,065	\$72,895 25 26,077 39 20,038		22,899	- 350,419 4 753,437	+	
Non-Major Governmental <u>Funds</u> \$154,336	\$155,198	\$4,471 1,125 15,48	21,085	22,899	111,214	134,113	
Gibbs Memorial \$211,979	\$227,468		•	1	\$227,468	227,468	900
Fire Operating \$56,829	\$59,186	\$7,311	7,311	1	51,875	51,875	950 100
Economic Development \$31,444 178,300	\$209,744	\$178,300	178,300	•	31,444	31,444	\$200 744
\$130,646	\$134,427	\$4,073 3,433	7,506	ı	126,921	126,921	\$134 427
Local <u>Street</u> \$19,487 1,687 4,549	\$35,668	\$5,686 559 -	6,245	ı	29,423	29,423	\$35,668
Major Street \$147,231	\$182,518	\$2,537 340 4,549	7,426	•	175,092	175,092	\$182,518
General Fund \$334,772 23,912 23,912 - 1,000 60,172	\$419,856	\$48,817 20,620 -	69,437	•	350,419	350,419	\$419,856
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivables - net Notes receivable Due from other funds Due from other governments	Total assets	LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Due to other funds Deferred revenue	Total liabilities	Fund balances Reserved for perpetual care Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:	General fund Special revenue funds	Total fund balances	Total liabilities and fund balances

City of Ithaca

Reconciliation of Fund Balances on the Balance Sheet for Governmental Funds To Net Assets of Governmental Activities on the Statement of Net Assets For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$1,126,755
-	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
-	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
	Add: capital assets Deduct: accumulated depreciation	3,466,757 (2,229,562)
-	Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of equipment and materials to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	
_	Add: net assets of governmental activities accounted for in the internal service fund	488,098
_	Property tax revenue that was earned and accrued in the current period but not available is only recognized as revenues in the government wide financial statements.	756,521
_	Intergovernmental revenue revenues will be collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	69,988
	Deferred revenues reported in governmental funds balance sheet includes balance of loans receivable. The balance was deferred because funds were not available to pay for current-period expenditures.	178,300
	Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:	
-	Deduct: Notes payable Deduct: Compensated absences	(61,588) (100,064)
-	Net assets of governmental activities	\$3,695,205

City of Ithaca Governmental Fund Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	General <u>Fund</u>	Major Street	Local Street	Library	Economic Development	Fire Operating	Gibbs <u>Memorial</u>	Non-Major Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues Taxes and penalties Licenses and permits State grants Charges for services Fines and forfeits Interest and rentals Other revenues	\$784,974 40,463 379,304 - 15,678 123,003	\$225,525	\$61,471 - 456 2,183 64,110	\$7,558 2,251 126,868 5,527 4,086	\$153 6,600	\$77,928 1,542 6,164 85,634	\$2,583	\$585 46,484 2,829 5,823	\$784,974 40,463 674,443 126,663 126,868 30,974 147,859
Expenditures Current Current General government Public safety Public works Recreation and cultural Other Capital outlay Debt service	613,711 317,567 61,008 111,480 641 59,065	157,885	155,290	185,067	1,628	100,673		60,728 43,499 - 38,479 16,909	676,067 461,739 374,183 296,547 641 111,386 16,909
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in Transfers out	(94,440)	69,846	(91,180)	(38,777)	(8,717)	(15,039) 46,562 (25,000)	2,583	(103,894) (113,786 (48,908) 64,878	(5,228) 210,481 (218,481)
I otal other maricing sources (uses) Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses Fund Balance, July 1 Fund Balance, June 30	85,510 264,909 \$350,419	19,713 155,379 \$175,092	(41.047) 70.470 \$29,423	(38,777)	(8,717) 40,161 \$31,444	6,523 45,352 \$51,875	2,583 224,885 \$227,468	(39,016) 173,129 \$134,113	(13,228) 1,139,983 \$1,126,755

City of Ithaca Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

.	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	(\$13,228)
,	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over	
	their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	111 206
_	Add: capital outlay	111,386
	Deduct: depreciation expense	(141,999)
	Disposal of fixed assets	(4,441)
j	Revenues are recorded in the statement of activities when earned;	77.004
	they are not reported in the funds until collected or collectible within 60 days of year-end.	77,394
-	Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of certain	
	activities, such as equipment rents and material usage, to individual funds.	
	The net revenue of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	35,779
	Payment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds,	
	but not in the statement of activities (where it reduces long-term debt).	13,439
-	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the	
	use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as	
	expenditures in the funds.	8,126
-	Change in accrual for compensated absences	0,120
	Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$86,456
	•	

City of Ithaca Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2005

	Business-Type Activities	Governmental
	Enterprise Funds	Activities -
		Internal
	Water and	Service
Assets	Sewer	Funds
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$907,846	\$106,685
Trade accounts receivable	132,965	23,506
Property taxes receivable	203,662	-
Due from other funds	-	-
Inventory of supplies, at cost	37,153	
•		
Total current assets	1,281,626	130,191
Capital assets		
Water and sewer system	6,153,451	•
Machinery and equipment	-	1,062,331
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,829,626)	(696,246)
Net capital assets	4,323,825	366,085
Total assets	5,605,451	496,276
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		7.500
Accounts payable	20,819	7,593
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes	4,774	585
Current portion of bonds	200,000	-
Less: deferred loss on refunding	(7,675)	-
	017.010	0.470
Total current liabilities	217,918	8,178
Long-term liabilities	12.025	
Customer deposits	12,025	<u> </u>
	12.025	
Net long-term liabilities	12,025	
T 1 1 2 1 1 1144	229,943	8,178
Total liabilities	229,943	0,170
Net assets		
Invested in capital assets,		
net of related debt	4,123,825	366,085
	1,251,683	122,013
Unreserved	1,231,003	122,013
Total not conots	\$5,375,508	\$488,098_
Total net assets	Ψ3,373,300	ψ 100,000

City of Ithaca Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Compariting revenues Enterprise Funds Activities intermal service service Operating revenues \$ \$492,954 - Water and sewer sales \$ \$492,954 - Penalties and interest charges 6,879 - Installation and other charges 7,332 \$15,184 Service charges 4,247 229,733 Property taxes 205,313 - Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 11,936 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 1,915		Business-Type Activities	Governmental
Operating revenues Water and Sewer Service Funds Water and sewer sales \$492,954 - Penalties and interest charges 6,879 - Installation and other charges 7,332 \$15,184 Service charges 4,247 229,733 Property taxes 205,313 - Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses Personal services 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 11,936 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 515 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) -		Enterprise Funds	Activities -
Operating revenues Sewer Funds Water and sewer sales \$492,954 - Penalties and interest charges 6,879 - Installation and other charges 7,332 \$15,184 Service charges 4,247 229,733 Property taxes 205,313 - Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 12,306 1,936 Interest revenue 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 515 State sources		NAZ A	
Operating revenues \$492,954 - Penalties and interest charges 6,879 - Installation and other charges 7,332 \$15,184 Service charges 4,247 229,733 Property taxes 205,313 - Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 124,384 29,196 Personal services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 1,936 1,936 Interest revenue 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 5 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Water and sewer sales \$492.954 - Penaltiles and interest charges 6.879 - Installation and other charges 7,332 \$15.184 Service charges 4,247 229.733 Property taxes 205.313 - Total operating revenues 716.725 244.917 Operating expenses 124,384 29.196 Contractual services 47.999 11.965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10.163 26.637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 11,936 1,936 Interest revenue 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 15,975 - State sources 15,975 - Interest revenue (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expens		Sewer	Funds
Penalties and interest charges 6,879 - Installation and other charges 7,332 \$15,184 Service charges 4,247 229,733 Property taxes 205,313 - Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 515 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income befor		\$402.054	_
Installation and other charges 7,332 \$15,184 Service charges 4,247 229,733 Property taxes 205,313 - Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 12,306 1,936 Interest revenue 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 5 State sources 15,975 - Interest revenue 3(30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779			_
Service charges 4,247 209,733 229,733 Property taxes 205,313 - Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 244,917 Personal services 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 1,936 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 5 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers			\$15 184
Property taxes 205,313 - Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 29,196 Personal services 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 5 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,90			
Total operating revenues 716,725 244,917 Operating expenses 124,384 29,196 Personal services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 5 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319			-
Operating expenses 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	1 Topolity taxes		
Personal services 124,384 29,196 Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 1 1,936 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 5 5 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Total operating revenues	716,725	244,917
Contractual services 47,999 11,965 Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 515 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Operating expenses		
Utilities 1,671 7,187 Repairs and maintenance 10,163 26,637 Other supplies and expenses 81,458 88,754 Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 515 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Personal services		
Repairs and maintenance Other supplies and expenses Other supplies and expenses B1,458 B8,754 Depreciation 81,458 B8,754 B8,755 B8,755 B8,7524 B8,7524 B8,758	Contractual services		
Other supplies and expenses 81,458 101,849 88,754 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Depreciation 101,849 55,850 Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	•		
Total operating expenses 367,524 219,589 Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			· ·
Operating income (loss) 349,201 25,328 Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	Depreciation	101,849	55,850
Nonoperating revenues (expenses) 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions Transfers 1,561,856 - Transfers 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Total operating expenses	367,524	219,589
Interest revenue 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Operating income (loss)	349,201	25,328
Interest revenue 12,306 1,936 Gain on sale of fixed assets 515 State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
State sources 15,975 - Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions Transfers 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12,306	1,936
Interest expense (30,017) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions Transfers 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Gain on sale of fixed assets		515
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (1,736) 2,451 Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	State sources	15,975	-
Income before contributions and transfers out 347,465 27,779 Capital contributions Transfers 1,561,856 - Total net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Interest expense	(30,017)	
Capital contributions 1,561,856 - Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(1,736)	2,451
Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Income before contributions and transfers out	347,465	27,779
Transfers - 8,000 Change in net assets 1,909,321 35,779 Total net assets, as of July 1 3,466,187 452,319	Capital contributions	1.561.856	_
Total net assets, as of July 1	•		8,000
	Change in net assets	1,909,321	35,779
Total net assets, as of June 30 \$5,375,508 \$488,098	Total net assets, as of July 1	3,466,187	452,319
	Total net assets, as of June 30	\$5,375,508	\$488,098

City of Ithaca Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds	Governmental Activities - Internal
	Water and Sewer	Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers	\$494,612 (125,103)	\$221,411 (128,178)
Payments to suppliers / outsiders Payments to employees Internal activity - receipts from other funds Other receipts - taxes	(123,103) (122,376) 8,429 242,006	(28,611) 9,718
Net cash provided by operating activities	497,568	74,340
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities		
Transfers from other funds Grants received	15,975	8,000
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	15,975	8,000
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities Purchases of capital assets Principal and interest paid on capital debt	(29,352) (219,668)	(71,120)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(249,020)	(71,120)
Cash flows from investing activities Interest revenue	12,306	1,936
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	276,829	13,156
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	631,017	93,529
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$907,846	\$106,685
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net	cash provided (used) by	
Operating Activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to ne	\$349,201 et cash	\$25,328
provided (used) by operating activities Depreciation expense	101,849	55,850
Change in assets and liabilities Receivables - net	29,262	(13,788)
Inventories Accounts and other payables	(2,837) 20,093	6,950
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$497,568	\$74,340

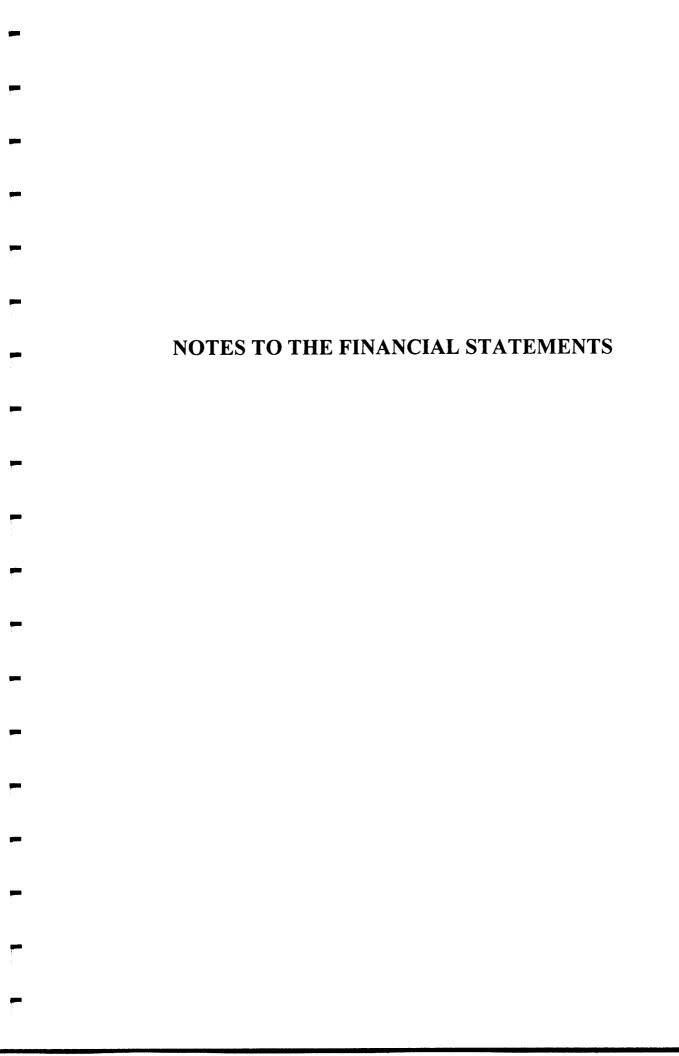
City of Ithaca Fiduciary Funds Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2005

	Agency Fund
Assets Cash and	
equivalents	\$12,602
Total assets	\$12,602
Liabilities Accounts payable Due to other funds	\$11,602 1,000
Total liabilities	\$12,602

City of Ithaca Statement of Net Assets - Component Units June 30, 2005

	Downtown Development Authority
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Capital assets - net	\$107,123
Total assets	107,123
LIABILITIES	-
NET ASSETS Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	107,123
Total net assets	\$107,123

City of Ithaca Statement of Activities - Component Units For the Year Ended June 30, 2005



NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the City of Ithaca (the City) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used by the City.

In June of 1999, the GASB issued Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments. Certain of the significant changes in the Statement include the following:

- A Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis of the District's overall financial position and results of operations.
- Financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the District's activities
- A change in the fund financial statements to focus on major funds.

These and other changes are reflected in the accompanying financial statements (including the notes to the financial statements). The City has implemented the provisions of Statement No. 34 effective July 1, 2003.

Reporting Entity

The City of Ithaca, Michigan is governed by an elected seven-member council. The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the government.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The following component units are reported within the component unit column in the combined financial statements. They are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City.

<u>Downtown Development Authority</u> - The Ithaca Downtown Development Authority was created to correct and prevent deterioration in the downtown district, encourage historical preservation, and to promote economic growth within the downtown district. The Authority's governing body, which consists of eleven individuals, is selected by the City Council. In addition, the Authority's budget is subject to approval by the City's Council. The City is financially accountable for the Downtown Development Authority's activities.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: (1) charges to consumers who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenue.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements - The Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year end. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, expenditures relating to compensated absences, claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

<u>Proprietary Fund Financial Statements</u> - The financial statements of the proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the government-wide statements described above.

Private-sector standards of accounting issued prior to December 1, 1989, are generally followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services and in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the proprietary funds relate to charges to customers for services provided. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

<u>Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements – Fiduciary funds account for assets held</u> by the City as a trustee or agency capacity on behalf of others and, therefore, are not available to support City operations. The reporting focus is upon net assets and changes in net assets and employs accounting principles similar to proprietary funds. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements as they are not an asset of the City available to support City's operations. The City currently maintains an agency fund to account for the monies collected and paid to various governmental entities for property tax collections and employee withholdings.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Major Street Fund accounts for the resources of state gas and weight tax revenues that are restricted for use on major streets.

The Local Street Fund accounts for the resources of state revenue sharing revenues that are restricted for use on local streets.

The Library Fund accounts for the resources of library revenues that are restricted for the operations of the City's library.

The Economic Development Fund accounts for resources used to promote economic development of the City.

The Fire Fund accounts for resources used to provide fire services to residents of the City of Ithaca and surrounding townships.

The Gibbs Memorial Fund accounts for resources to fund special projects.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water and Sewer Fund accounts for the activities of the water distribution system and sewage collection system.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Internal service funds account for major machinery and equipment purchases, as well as material purchases, provided to other departments of the City on a cost reimbursement basis.

Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

Bank Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

Property Taxes

The City's property tax is levied on each December 1st on the taxable valuation of property (as defined by State statutes) located in the City as of the preceding December 31st.

Although the City's 2004 ad valorem tax is levied and collectible on December 1st, 2004, it is the City's policy to recognize revenue from the current tax levy in the current year when the proceeds of this levy are budgeted and made "available" for the financing of operations. "Available means collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period (60 days).

The 2004 taxable valuation of the City totaled \$49.2 million, on which ad valorem taxes levied consisted of 14.3092 mills for operating purposes and 1.476 mills for emergency service, raising \$679 thousand for operating purposes, and \$70 thousand for emergency services. These amounts are recognized in the general fund as tax revenues.

The 2004 taxable valuation of the City totaled \$55.0 million (for debt service), on which ad valorem taxes levied consisted of 4.5 mills for debt service, raising \$203 thousand for debt service. This amount is recognized in the water and sewer fund as tax revenues.

Receivables and Payables

In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to / from other funds". Activity between funds that is representative of lending / borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as "advances to / from other funds". Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

All trade receivables are shown as net of allowance for uncollectible amounts.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, on a first-in, first-out basis, for the City's business-type activities. For all other funds, the City does not recognize as an asset inventories of supplies. The cost of these supplies is considered immaterial to the financial statements and the quantities are not prone to wide fluctuation from year to year. The costs of such supplies are expensed when purchased.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as individual assets with an initial cost equal to or more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. During the current year, no interest expense was incurred or capitalized.

Capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years	
Operating Equipment	3 – 20	
Computer Equipment	3 – 5	
Vehicles	7-10	
Buildings and Improvements	20-50	
Land	Not Applicable – Not Depreciated	

Compensated Absences (Vacation and Sick Leave)

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused sick and vacation pay benefits. These compensated absences are accrued in the government-wide financial statements.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources.

Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

On or before the first day of March of each year, a proposed budget for the next fiscal year is submitted to the budget officer. The budget officer compiles such information and submits it to the council, along with recommendations, no later than the second council meeting in April of each year. This operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1st. The council holds public hearings and final budgets are adopted prior to July 1st.

Prior to July 1st, the budget is legally enacted pursuant to the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act (P.A. 621 of 1978, as amended).

The City Treasurer is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, council must approve any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year. The City does not maintain a formalized encumbrance accounting system.

The budget document presents information by fund, function, department and line items. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing body is at the function level.

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations in Budgeted Funds

During the year, the City incurred expenditures in certain budgeted funds which were in excess of the amounts appropriated, as shown as negative variances, on pages 32 – 38.

NOTE 3 - DETAIL NOTES

Deposits and Investments

Michigan Compiled Laws, Section 129.91, authorized the City to make deposits and invest in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations which have an office in Michigan. The City is allowed to invest in bonds, securities and other direct obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States; United States government or federal agency obligations; repurchase agreements; bankers' acceptance of United States banks; commercial paper rated within the two highest classifications, which mature not more than 270 days after the date of purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivisions which are rated as investment grade; and mutual funds composed of investment vehicles which are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

The City has designated six banks for the deposit of City funds. The investment policy adopted by the City in accordance with Public Act 196 of 1997 has authorized investment in

- Bonds, securities and other obligations of the United States Government
- Certificates of deposit, savings accounts, and deposit accounts
- United States government or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements

The City's deposits and investment policy are in accordance with statutory authority.

The City believes that due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all bank deposits. As a result, the City evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits government funds and accesses the level of risk of each institution. Only those institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

At year end, the City's deposits and investments were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Total Primary Government	Component Units
Cash and equivalents	\$1,193,409	\$907,846	\$12,602	\$2,113,857	\$107,123
Investments	•	-	-	-	-
Total	\$1,193,409	\$907,846	\$12,602	\$2,113,857	\$107,123

The bank balance of the primary government's deposits is \$2,101,051, of which \$318,282 is covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining amount is uninsured and uncollateralized. The component units' deposits had a bank balance of \$107,123 of which \$107,123 is covered by federal depository insurance. Deposits which exceed FDIC insurance coverage limits are held at local banks.

Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the City's individual major and nonmajor funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund	Major Street Fund	Local Street Fund	Library Fund	Fire Operating Fund	Non- Major and other funds	Total
Accounts	\$6,312	\$-	\$1,687	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$7,999
Sale of Westwind Estates	17,600	-		-	_	_	17,600
Intergovernmental	60,172	35,287	9,945	3,781	2,357	862	112,404
Water and Sewer Billings	-	-	-	-	_	132,965	132,965
Equipment Rental Billings	-	•	•	-	-	23,506	23,506
Total	\$84,084	\$35,287	\$11,632	\$3,781	\$2,357	\$157,333	\$294,474

Additionally, the economic development fund reports \$178,300 of notes receivable as of June 30th.

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenue that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the components of deferred revenue are as follows:

	Unavailable	Unearned
Note receivable	\$178.300	\$-

Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances is as follows:

Fund	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General	\$1,000	\$-
Agency	-	1,000
Local Street	4,549	-
Major Street	-	4,549
Gibbs Memorial	15,489	-
First Responder	-	15,489
Totals	\$21,038	\$21,038

Transfers between funds during the year were as follows:

Receiving Fund	Paying Fund	<u>Amount</u>
Fire Operating	General	\$46,562
Cemetery Operating		10,900
First Responder		25,978
Cemetery Sinking		3,000
Material		8,000
Sub-total		94,440
Local Street	Major Street	50,133
Cemetery Operating	Cemetery Perpetual Care	452
	Cemetery Sinking	32,950
Sub-total		33,402
First Responder	Fire / Rescue Sinking	10,506
Fire / Rescue Sinking	Fire Operating	25,000
	First Responder	<u>5,000</u>
Sub-total		30,000
Total Interfund Transfers		\$218,481

Transfers are used to provide resources from unrestricted general fund revenues to finance various programs accounted for in other funds, in accordance with budgetary authorizations. In addition, the major street fund is allowed under Act 51 to share a portion of its gas and weight tax revenues with the local street fund. The cemetery fund transfers are used to provide resources for cemetery operations. The first responder / fire and rescue sinking fund transfers are used to provide resources for fire operations and debt service payments.

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity of the primary government for the current year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Land	\$144,758	\$-	\$-	\$144,758
Buildings	1,597,901	-	-	1,597,901
Equipment and Vehicles	2,695,435	191,416	73,036	2,813,815
Subtotal	4,438,094	191,416	73,035	4,556,474
Less Accumulated Depreciation	2,822,145	197,849	66,800	2,953,194
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,471,191			1,458,522
Governmental Activities Total Capital Assets – Net of Depreciation	24.245.245			04.000.000
	\$1,615,949			\$1,603,280

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business Type Activities				
Land	\$14,432	\$-	\$-	\$14,432
Water & Sewer				
System	4,547,811	1,591,208	-	6,139,019
Subtotal	4,562,243	1,591,208	_	6,153,451
Less Accumulated Depreciation				100
Water & Sewer System	1,727,777	101,849	-	1,829,626
Net Capital Assets				
Being Depreciated	2,820,034			4,309,393
Business-Type Activities Total Capital Assets – Net of Depreciation				
Depresiation	\$2,834,466			\$4,323,825

Capital assets not being depreciated include land. Depreciation expense was charged to programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Government	\$69,580
Public Safety	36,920
Recreation and Culture	35,499
Total Governmental Activities	141,999
Business-Type Activities	
Water and Sewer	101,849
	404 440
Total Business-Type Activities	101,118

The City is considered a "Phase 3" Government, as defined by GASB 34. Accordingly, the City has elected to not retroactively apply the reporting of major general infrastructure assets.

Long-Term Debt

The City's long-term debt as of June 30, 2005 is as follows:

Compensated Absences - City policy allows employees to accumulate vacation at the rate of ½ day per month for the first 4 years of service and 1 day per month, thereafter. Additional days of vacation are awarded on the employee's anniversary date after 4, 8, 12, 16, 19 and 20 years of service. Amounts accumulated up to a maximum of 25 days for city employees, and 42 days for police officers, are to be paid to the employee and recognized as an expense either when vacations are taken or upon termination of employment. Vacation pay liability at June 30, 2005 and 2004 was \$36,930 and \$37,935, respectively.

City policy allows employees to accumulate one sick leave day per month with a maximum accumulation of 60 days. Sick leave expenses are recognized at the time the days are used, or upon termination of employment. Upon termination of employment, with the exception of gross misconduct, 100% or 50% of accumulated sick pay will be paid to the employee, depending on their date of hire. Sick leave pay liability at June 30, 2005 and 2004 was \$63,134 and \$70,255, respectively.

Note Payable - Note Payable, due in annual installments of \$16,909 through October 2008. Interest is at 4.46% per annum. As of June 30, 2005 and 2004, the balance of this note payable is \$61,588 and \$75,027, respectively.

Debt balances and transactions for the year ended June 30, 2005 are as follows for this note payable:

	Balance 6-1-2004	Additions	Retirements	Balance 6-30-2005	Due Within One Year
Fire Truck Note					
Payable	\$75,027	\$-	\$(13,439)	\$61,588	\$14,835

Enterprise Fund Bonds

Bonds payable at June 30, 2005 consist of the \$1,710,000 Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Refunding Bonds due in annual installments of \$170,000 to \$210,000 through November 2005. Interest is at annual rates of 4.7% to 4.75%. The bond proceeds were used to improve and extend the City's Water and Wastewater System.

Debt balances and transactions for the year ended June 30, 2005 are as follows for the enterprise fund bonds:

	Balance 6-1-2004	Additions	Retirements	Balance 6-30-2005	Due Within One Year
Refunding Bonds	\$405,000	\$-	\$(205,000)	\$200,000	\$200,000
Deferred Amount on Refunding	(23,023)	_	15,348	(7,675)	(7,675)
rterariang	(20,020)		10,010	(7,070)	(1,010)
Total	\$381,977	\$-	\$(189,652)	\$192,325	\$192,325

Refunding of Debt

On December 18, 1996, the City advance refunded the 1986 Water Supply and Sewage Disposal bonds. An accounting loss of \$138,146 was recorded as a deferred asset because the principal of refunding bonds is greater than that of the refunded bonds. The deferred asset will be amortized as interest expense over the remaining life of the bond, which amounts to \$15,350 per year, for a total of 9 years.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the above note payable and enterprise fund bonds are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Governmenta	al Activities	Business-Type	e Activities
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2006	\$14,835	\$2,074	\$200,000	\$4,750
2007	14,936	1,973	-	-
2008	15,603	1,306	-	-
2009	16,214	695	-	-
2010	-		-	-
Total	\$61,588	\$6,048	\$200,000	\$4,750

Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions and employee injuries (worker's compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The City has purchased commercial insurance from independent insurance providers. Settled claims for the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of coverage in any of the past three years. There was no reduction in coverage obtained through commercial insurance during the past year.

Employee Retirement and Benefit Systems

Plan Description

The City participates in the Michigan Municipal Employees Retirement System (MERS), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers all of the City's regular full-time employees. The system provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. MERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the system. That report may be obtained by writing to Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company, One Towne Square, Suite 800, Southfield, Michigan 48076.

The most recent period for which actuarial data was available was for the year ended December 31, 2004. The City's payroll for the employees covered by the system for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$627,143.

As of December 31, 2004, employee membership data related to the pension plan was as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	9
Active plan participants – vested	18
Vested former members	3
Total	30

Funding Policy

Under the provisions of this plan, members contribute between 3% and 5% of annual compensation. If a member leaves the municipality, or dies, without a retirement allowance or other benefit payable on his / her account, his / her accumulated contributions will be refunded to him / her, if living, or to his / her nominated beneficiary.

Benefit programs and provisions are established by the Retirement Board. All benefits vest after 10 years of service, except that benefits may vest after eight or six years of service if adopted by the municipality's governing body. The standard retirement age is 60 years; however, members may retire with several combinations of age and years of service and receive reduced early retirement benefits. Municipalities may adopt various other benefit programs which allow retirement at an earlier age with unreduced benefits based upon combinations of age and years of service, or just years of service. MERS also provides non-duty disability and death benefits to members after vesting requirements are met.

Funding Status and Progress

The amount shown below as the "pension benefit obligation" is based on the standardized disclosure measure of the present value of pension benefits, adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases and separate benefits, estimated to be payable in the future as a result of employee services to date. The measure is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits and is intended to (1) help users assess the plan's funding status of the system on a going-concern basis; (2) assess progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due; and (3) make comparisons among public employee retirement plans. The measure is independent of the actuarial funding method used to determine contributions to the plan.

The pension benefit obligation was determined as part of an actuarial valuation of the plan as of December 31, 2004. Significant actuarial assumptions used in determining the pension benefit obligation include (a) a rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of 8.0% and (b) projected salary increases of 4.5% per year plus a percentage based on an age-related scale to reflect merit, longevity and promotional salary increases.

At December 31, 2004, the assets were less than the pension benefit obligation by \$567,160, determined as follows:

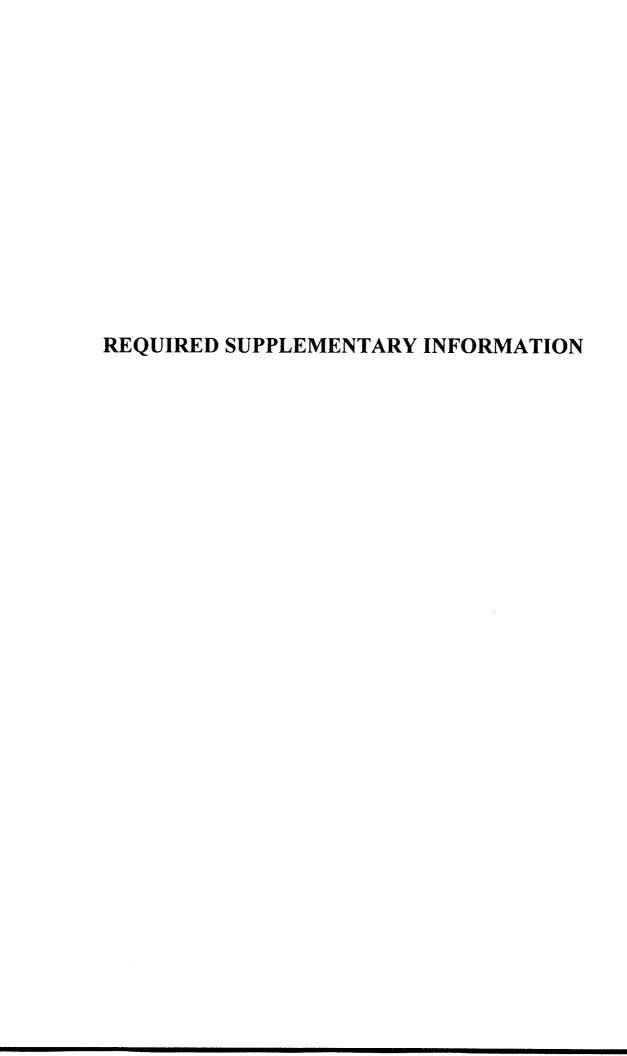
GASB 25 Information	
Actuarial Accrued Liability	
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	\$982,999
Terminated employees not yet receiving benefits	82,502
Current Employees:	
Accumulated employee contributions including	
allocated investment income	491,529
Employer financed	1,519,327
Total actuarial accrued liability	3,076,357
Net assets available for benefits at actuarial value (market =	
\$2,449,275)	2,509,197
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	\$567,160
GASB 27 Information	
Fiscal Year Beginning	July 1, 2006
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$63,420
Amortization factor used – under-funded liabilities (30 years)	.053632

Three year trend information as of June 30 follows:

						UAAL as a
Actuarial	Actuarial	Actuarial	Unfunded			Percentage
Valuation	Value of	Accrued	AAL	Fund	Covered	of Covered
Date	Assets	Liability	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	payroll
12-31-02	\$2,216,672	\$2,845,896	\$(629,224)	78%	\$536,132	117%
12-31-03	2,351,314	2,925,371	(574,057)	80%	584,822	98%
12-31-04	2,509,197	3,076,357	(567,160)	82%	627,143	91%

Capital Contributions

During the 2005 fiscal year, the City entered into a contract with the Michigan Department of Transportation for the replacement of water infrastructure along business route highway US-127. The total cost of this project was \$1,577,632 of which this City was financially obligated for \$15,776, or 1% of the project cost. The difference of \$1,561,856 has been recognized as contributed capital by the Michigan Department of Transportation, in the water and sewer fund.



City of Ithaca Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Budgeted	Amounts		Actual Over
	Original	<u>Final</u>	Actual	(Under) Final Budget
Revenues				
Taxes and penalties	\$767,109	\$767,109	\$784,974	\$17,865
Licenses and permits	41,100	41,100	40,463	(637)
State grants	344,318	382,026	379,304	(2,722)
Interest and rentals	9,900	9,900	15,678	5,778
Other revenues	34,500	66,100_	123,003	56,903
Total revenues	1,196,927	1,266,235	1,343,422	77,187
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	603,402	620,637	613,711	6,926
Public safety	297,400	296,340	317,567	(21,227)
Public works	83,300	83,300	61,008	22,292
Recreation and cultural	96,531	96,531	111,480	(14,949)
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	641	(641)
Capital outlay	17,182	61,782	59,065	2,717
Total expenditures	1,097,815	1,158,590	1,163,472	(4,882)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	99,112	107,645	179,950	72,305
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	(92,896)	(92,896)	(94,440)	(1,544)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(92,896)	(92,896)	(94,440)	(1,544)
Excess of revenues and other sources over				
(under) expenditures and other uses	6,216	14,749	85,510	70,761
Fund Balance, July 1	264,909	264,909	264,909	-
Fund Balance, June 30	\$271,125	\$279,658	\$350,419	\$70,761

City of Ithaca Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Major Street Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Budgeted	Amounts		Actual Over
	Original	Final	Actual	(Under) Final Budget
Revenues				
State grants	\$216,210	\$216,210	\$225,525	\$9,315
Interest and rentals	500	500	2,206_	1,706
Total revenues	216,710	216,710	227,731	11,021
Expenditures				
Current Public works	178,859	178,859	157,885	20,974
I done works	170,033	170,039	137,003	20,374
Total expenditures	178,859	178,859	157,885	20,974
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	37,851	37,851	69,846	31,995
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	(68,004)	(68,004)	(50,133)	17,871
Total other financing sources (uses)	(68,004)	(68,004)	(50,133)	17,871
Excess of revenues and other sources over				
(under) expenditures and other uses	(30,153)	(30,153)	19,713	49,866
(and of) on portains to a first of the first	(00,100)	(00, 100)	10,770	40,000
Fund Balance, July 1	155,379	155,379	155,379	
Fund Balance, June 30	\$125,226	\$125,226	\$175,092	\$49,866

City of Ithaca Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Local Street Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Budgeted	Amounts		Actual Over (Under) Final
	Original	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Budget
Revenues				
State grants	\$60,900	\$60,900	\$61,471	\$571 456
Interest and rentals Other revenues	-	-	456 2,183	2,183
Office revenues			2,100	2,100
Total revenues	60,900	60,900	64,110	3,210
Expenditures				
Current				
Public works	<u> 174,127</u>	174,127	155,290	18,837
Total expenditures	174,127	174,127	155,290	18,837
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(113,227)	(113,227)	(91,180)	22,047
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	68,004	68,004	50,133	(17,871)
Total other financing sources (uses)	68,004	68,004	50,133	(17,871)
rotal other interioring sources (uses)				(11,511)
Excess of revenues and other sources over				
(under) expenditures and other uses	(45,223)	(45,223)	(41,047)	4,176
Fund Balance, July 1	70,470	70,470	70,470	
5 15 1 20	#05.047	#05 047	#20 422	¢4.470
Fund Balance, June 30	\$25,247	\$25,247	\$29,423	<u>\$4,176</u>

City of Ithaca Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Library Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Budgeted	1 Amounts		Actual Over
	Original	Final	Actual	(Under) Final Budget
Revenues				
State sources	-	•	\$7,558	\$7,558
Charges for services	\$1,200	\$1,200	2,251	1,051
Fines and forfeits	114,000	114,000	126,868	12,868
Interest and rentals	8,000	8,000	5,527	(2,473)
Other revenues	4,000	4,000	4,086	86
Total revenues	127,200	127,200	146,290	19,090
Expenditures				
Current				
Recreation and cultural	166,850	166,850	185,067	(18,217)
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	166,850	<u>166,850</u>	185,067_	(18,217)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(39,650)	(39,650)	(38,777)	873
Fund Balance, July 1	165,698	165,698	165,698	-
• •				
Fund Balance, June 30	\$126,048	\$126,048	<u>\$126,921</u>	\$873

City of Ithaca Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Economic Development Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

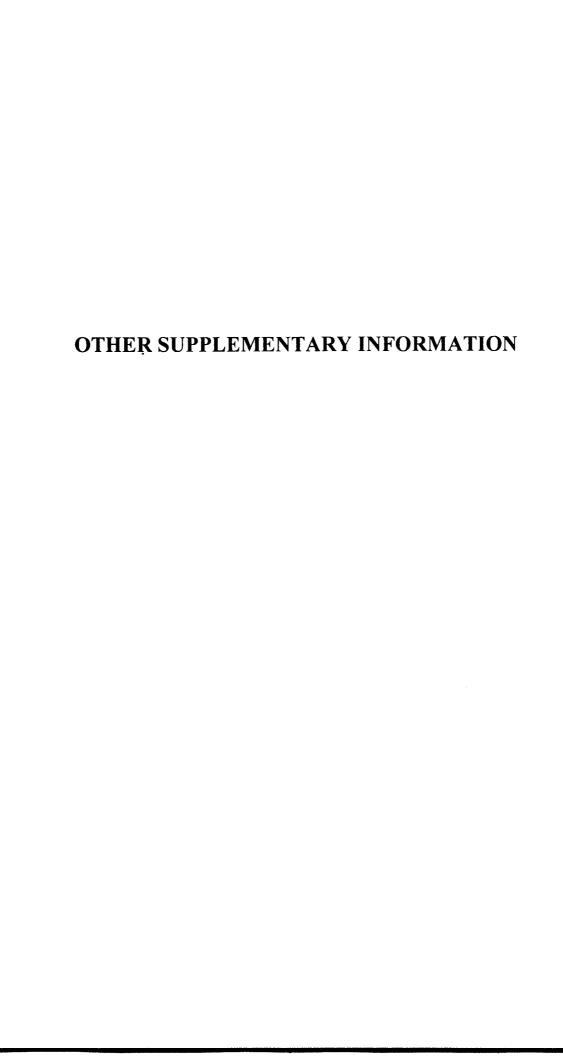
	Budgeted	Amounts		Actual Over
	Original	<u>Final</u>	Actual	(Under) Final Budget
Revenues				
Interest and rentals	\$300	\$300	\$153	(\$147)
Other revenues	6,600	6,600	6,600_	
Total revenues	6,900	6,900	6,753	(147)
Expenditures				
Current General government	_	1,628	1,628	_
Capital outlay	-	13,843	13,842	1
Capital Oditay		10,010		
Total expenditures	-	<u> 15,471</u>	15,470	1
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	6,900	(8,571)	(8,717)	(146)
Fund Balance, July 1	40,161	40,161	40,161	
Fund Balance, June 30	\$47,061	\$31,590	\$31,444	(\$146)

City of Ithaca Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Fire Operating Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Budgeted	Amounts		Actual Over (Under) Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
Revenues				
Charges for services	\$77,928	\$77,928	\$77,928	-
Interest and rentals	-	-	1,542	\$1,542
Other revenues		<u> </u>	6,164	6,164
Total revenues	77,928	77,928	85,634	7,706
Expenditures				
Current			100.000	44.400
Public safety	99,490	99,490_	100,673_	(1,183)
Total expenditures	99,490	99,490	100,673_	(1,183)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(21,562)	(21,562)	(15,039)	6,523
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	46,562	46,562	46,562	-
Transfers out	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	21,562	21,562	21,562	
Excess of revenues and other sources over				
(under) expenditures and other uses	-	-	6,523	6,523
Fund Balance, July 1	45,352	45,352	45,352	-
Fund Balance, June 30	\$45,352	\$45,352	\$51,875	\$6,523

City of Ithaca Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Gibbs Memorial Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Budgeted	Amounts		Actual Over
	Original	Final	Actual	(Under) Final Budget
Revenues				
Interest and rentals			\$2,583	\$2,583
Total revenues	-	-	2,583	2,583
Expenditures Current				
General government			-	
Total expenditures				
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	2,583	2,583
Fund Balance, July 1	\$224,885	\$224,885	224,885	
Fund Balance, June 30	\$224,885	\$224,885	\$227,468	\$2,583



City of Ithaca Combining Balance Sheet Non-Major Governmental Funds June 30, 2005

			SPECIAL RE	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS		
				Fire &		
	Cemetery Operating	First Responder	Cemetery Sinking	Rescue Sinking	Crime Prevention	Crime Victim's Rights
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$5,309	\$37,855	\$35,533	\$42,960	\$227	\$125
Due from other governments	-	862				1 .
Total assets	\$5,309	\$38,717	\$35,533	\$42,960	\$227	\$125
Liabilities and fund equity						
Accounts payable	\$2,837	\$1,135	1	1	•	1
Accrued liabilities	1,125	•	1	•	1	•
Due to other funds		15,489			1	1
Total liabilities	3,962	16,624	•			1
Fund balance						
Unreserved, undesignated	1,347	22,093	35,533	\$42,960	\$227	\$125
Total fund equity	1,347	22,093	35,533	42,960	227	125
Total liabilities and fund equity	\$5,309	\$38,717	\$35,533	\$42,960	\$227	\$125

City of Ithaca Combining Balance Sheet Non-Major Governmental Funds June 30, 2005

City of Ithaca Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Non-Major Governmental Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2005

			SPECIAL	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS		
	Cemetery Operating	First Responder	Cemetery Sinking	Fire & Rescue Sinking	Crime Prevention	Crime Victim's Rights
Revenues Federal grants State grants Charges for services Interest and rentals Other revenues	\$11,079	\$27,538 790 5,430	\$7,867	\$107	1) 1 1	, , , , ,
Total revenues	11,352	33,758	9,074	107	1	1
Expenditures Current General government Public safety Capital outlay Debt service	60,218	43,499	4	16,909	1 (1 (1 1 1
Total expenditures	60,218	81,978	=	16,909	1	1
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(48,866)	(48,220)	6,063	(16,802)	1 a (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (1
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in Transfers out	44,302	36,484 (5,000)	3,000	30,000 (10,506)		. ,
Total other financing sources (uses)	44,305	31,484	(29,950)	19,494		1
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(4,564)	(16,736)	(20,887)	2,692	•	•
Fund Balance, July 1	5,911	38,829	56,420	40,268	\$227	\$125
Fund Balance, June 30	\$1,347	\$22,093	\$35,533	\$42,960	\$227	\$125

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Ithaca Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Non-Major Governmental Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2005

	For	For The Year Ended June 30, 2005	e 30, 2005			
		SPECIAL RE	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS		Permanent Fund	
	Drug Law Enforcement	Police Education & Training	Girl Scout Tree Memorial	Woodland Park Enhancement	Cemetery Perpetual Care	Totals
Bevenues						
Federal grants	1	1	•	1	1	•
State grants	•	\$585	•	1	•	\$585
Charges for services	•	1	•	•	•	46,484
Interest and rentals	•	•	•	•	\$452	2,829
Other revenues	3	•			393	5,823
Total revenues	•	585			845	55,721
;						
Expenditures						
General government	,	•	007\$			902.00
Public safety	•	•	,			60,720
Capital outlay	•	•	•	•	•	38.479
Debt service		ŧ	1	1	1	16,909
: -						
i otal expenditures	1	1	499		1	159,615
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	•	585	(499)	,	845	(103 894)
						100,001
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in	•	•	ı	,	ı	113.786
Transfers out		•			(452)	(48,908)
Total other financing sources (uses)			•	6	(452)	64,878
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	•	585	(499)	1	393	(39,016)
Fund Balance, July 1	\$1,120	3,726	499	3,498	22,506	173,129
Fund Balance, June 30	\$1,120	\$4,311		\$3,498	\$22,899	\$134,113

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City Council City of Ithaca Ithaca, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ithaca (the City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 24, 2005. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that we have reported to management of the City, in a separate letter dated August 24, 2005.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information of the audit committee, management, and City Council, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Roslund, Prestage & Company, P.C.

Loslund, PrestAGE + CO, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

August 24, 2005



Management Letter

City of Ithaca Ithaca, Michigan

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the City of Ithaca for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we considered the internal control structure to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

However, during our audit we became aware of matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. The memorandum that accompanies this letter summarizes our comments and suggestions regarding those matters. This letter does not affect our audit report dated August 24, 2005 on the financial statements of the City of Ithaca.

We will review the status of these comments during our next audit engagement. We have discussed these comments and suggestions with management, and will be pleased to discuss them in further detail at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Roslund, Prestage & Company, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

August 24, 2005

Status of Prior Year Comments

We are pleased to announce that Management has implemented our prior year management comments.

Current Year Comments

GASB Statement No. 45

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, was approved by the GASB in June of 2005. Other postemployment benefits are defined as postemployment benefits other than pensions that employees earn during their years of service but that they will not receive until after they stop working. They include all postemployment healthcare benefits and any other type of benefits that are provided separately from a pension plan.

The basic premise of GASB 45 is that other postemployment benefits are earned and should be recognized when the employee provides services, just like wages and compensated absences.

The effective date for the City to implement this new standard is for periods beginning after December 15, 2008. However, earlier application is encouraged by the GASB.

GASB Statement No. 47

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 47, *Accounting for Termination Benefits*, is the GASB's newest pronouncement. Issued in late June, it provides guidance on accounting for all termination benefits – both voluntary and involuntary.

Termination benefits can include cash payments, enhanced pension or postemployment healthcare benefits, severance benefits, continuation of life and health insurance coverage (including those provided under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act or COBRA), and job placement assistance. Unemployment compensation is excluded from the scope of the standard.

Governments are required to recognize voluntary termination benefit costs when the employee accepts the offer and the cost can be estimated. The estimated must be updated and changes (up or down) recognized as of the end of each year thereafter.

The effective date for the City to implement this new standard is for periods beginning after June 15, 2005.